

11 Glossary of terms and abbreviations

Term	Meaning
A	
AADT	Average annual daily traffic The total volume of traffic passing a roadside observation point over a period of a year, divided by the number of days per year. It is calculated from mechanically obtained axle counts.
Aboriginal cultural heritage	The tangible (objects) and intangible (dreaming stories, songlines, places) cultural practices and traditions associated with past and present day Aboriginal communities.
Aboriginal object	Any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale), including Aboriginal remains, relating to the Aboriginal habitation of NSW.
Aboriginal place	Any place declared to be an Aboriginal place under s.94 of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> .
Aboriginal stakeholders	Members of a local Aboriginal land council, Aboriginal groups or other Aboriginal people who have registered their interest with Roads and Maritime to be consulted about a proposed Roads and Maritime project or activity.
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics.
Acid sulfate soils	Naturally acid clays, mud and other sediments usually found in swamps and estuaries. They may become extremely acidic when drained and exposed to oxygen and may produce acidic leachate run-off that can pollute waters and liberate toxins.
Activity	This is broadly defined in the <i>Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979</i> and includes most physical undertakings of Roads and Maritime in construction and maintenance of roads and road infrastructure facilities. Activities are subject to assessment under Part 5 and Part 5.1 of the Act. .
AFG	Aboriginal focus group. AFG meetings are held to consult with Aboriginal stakeholders who have registered their interest to be consulted regarding a Roads and Maritime project.
Aggregate	A uniform sized material from sand, gravel, rock or metallurgical slag by screening, blasting or crushing. Used in concrete production and for bitumen sealing.
AHD	Australian Height Datum The standard reference level used to express the relative height of various features. A height given in metres AHD is essentially the height above sea level. Mean sea level is set as zero elevation.
AHIMS	Aboriginal heritage information management system. A register of NSW Aboriginal heritage information maintained by the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH).
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
Alignment	The geometric layout (eg of a road) in plan (horizontal) and elevation (vertical).
Alluvial	Relating to, consisting of, or formed by sediment deposited by flowing water.

Term	Meaning
Alluvial groundwater systems	Groundwater that is present in permeable (unconsolidated) material, usually small rocks and gravel.
Alluvium	Unconsolidated deposit of gravel, sand or mud formed by water.
Ancillary	A subordinate part or element.
Anticline	A ridge-shaped fold of stratified rock in which the strata slope downward from the crest.
ANZECC	Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council.
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan.
Aquatic ecology	Flora and fauna that live in or on water for all or a substantial part of the life span (generally restricted to fresh/inland waters).
Aquatic macroinvertebrates	Macroinvertebrates are fauna with no backbone that can be seen with the naked eye (ie without the aid of a microscope or magnifying glass). Aquatic macroinvertebrates are those that spend all or part of their life cycles in water.
Aquifer	Geologic formation, group of formations, or part of a formation capable of transmitting and yielding quantities of water.
Arboreal	To live in, or be connected with, trees.
Archaeological site	A site with any material evidence of past Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal activity in which evidence of past activity is preserved.
Archaeology	The scientific study of human history, particularly the relics and cultural remains of the distant past.
ARI	Average recurrence interval. Used to describe the frequency or probability of floods occurring. (eg a 100 year ARI flood is a flood that occurs or is exceeded on average once every 100 years).
ARMCANZ	Agriculture and Resource Management Council of Australia and New Zealand.
Arterial roads	The main or trunk roads of the State road network.
AS	Australian Standard.
AS 1158	Australian Standard: Code of Practice for Public Lighting
AS 1742	Australian Standard: Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices
AS 2107	Australian Standard: Acoustics – Recommended design sound levels and reverberation times for building interiors
Asphalt or asphaltic concrete	A dense, continuously graded mixture of coarse and fine aggregates, mineral filler and bitumen usually produced hot in a mixing plant.
ASS	Acid sulphate soils.
ASSMP	Acid Sulfate Soil Management Plan.
At-grade	A road at ground level, not on an embankment or in a cutting. Opposite to grade separated.
AUSTROADS	The association of Australian and New Zealand road transport and traffic authorities.
AWS	Automatic Weather Station

Term	Meaning
B	
Background noise level	The ambient sound-pressure noise level in the absence of the sound under investigation exceeded for 90% of the measurement period. Normally equated to the average minimum A-weighted sound pressure level.
Batter	The constructed slope of road embankments and cuttings usually expressed as a ratio of x horizontal to 1 (one) vertical. A fill batter is where the road is above the existing surface on a filled embankment and refers to the sloping sides of the embankment. A cut batter is where the road is below the existing surface.
Bedrock	Rock of a substantial thickness and extent underlying a relatively soft and variable surface.
Biota	All organisms including flora and fauna, in a given area considered as a unit.
Bore	A cylindrical drill hole sunk into the ground from which water is pumped for use or monitoring.
Box culvert	A culvert of rectangular cross section.
BTEX	Volatile organic compounds including benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene.
BTUCA	Berry Township Urban Conservation Area.
Bund	A small embankment designed to retain water.
C	
CALRoads Package	An air quality monitoring model.
Caline	A model used to predict air quality impacts in the CALRoads modelling program.
Capacity	The nominal maximum number of vehicles that can travel along a road in a given time.
Carriageway	The portion of a roadway used by vehicles including shoulders and ancillary lanes.
Catchment	The area from which a surface watercourse or a groundwater system derives its water.
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan. A site specific plan developed for the construction phase of a project to ensure that all contractors and sub-contractors comply with the environmental conditions of approval for the project and that environmental risks are properly managed.
CHAR	Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
Chainage	Any point on a control line selected to provide more detailed information about the cross-section or any other feature mentioned in the drawings. Also known as a station.
Clearing	The removal of vegetation or other obstacles at or above ground level.
Climbing lane	An auxiliary lane, usually on a long upgrade, primarily for the use of slow moving vehicles. Differs from overtaking lanes as linemarking does not initially direct all traffic to the left hand side of the road.
CNVMP	Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan

Term	Meaning
Colluvial soils	Stony clays which have been moved downslope by soil creep and slopewash but may include a proportion of windblown red clay (parna) and higher terrace alluvium.
Compound site	Facilities used to support the operation of a construction site including (but not limited to) site offices, workshops, delivery areas, storage areas, crib sheds, staff vehicle parking, materials, plant and equipment.
Confluence	A point at which streams combine.
Construction footprint	The construction footprint for the proposal extends from the junction of Schofields Lane and the Princes Highway, about 0.8 kilometres south of Berry (from the junction of Victoria Street and the Princes Highway), to the junction of Cambewarra Road and the Princes Highway, in Bomaderry. It includes the area that would be directly impacted by the proposal, including the upgraded highway, all junctions, grade-separated facilities and half-interchange, u-turn facilities, the heavy vehicle inspection bay, batters, cuttings, embankments, bridge access and construction pads, temporary construction ancillary facilities and construction and operational water quality basins.
Cultural heritage assessment report	A report combining an Aboriginal archaeological assessment and Aboriginal cultural assessment, required to be submitted to OEH for any Part 6 <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> approval or prepared for projects under the provisions of the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> where Aboriginal cultural heritage is identified as a key issue.
Culvert	A stream or drain.
Cumulative impacts	Impacts that, when considered together, have different and/or more substantial impacts than a single impact considered alone.
Cut	The material excavated from a cutting.
Cutting	Formation resulting from the construction of the road below existing ground level – the material is cut out or excavated.
Curtilage	The area of land attached to a building and forming one enclosure with it.
D	
dBA	Decibels using the A-weighted scale measured according to the frequency of the human ear.
DCCEE	Australian government Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency.
DCLM	Department of Conservation and Land Management
DEC	NSW Department of Environment and Conservation (now OEH).
DECC	NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change (formerly DEC and now OEH).
DECCW	NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (formerly DEC, DECC and now OEH).
Decibel	A scale unit used in the comparison of powers and levels of sound energy. Used for measuring noise.
Dendro-chronological analysis	Analysing past events by looking at the evidence presented in annual tree rings.
Design speed	A nominal speed which determines the geometric design features of a road.
Dewatering	The removal of water from solid material or soil by wet classification, centrifugation, filtration or similar solid-liquid separation processes.

Term	Meaning
Discharge	The volumetric rate of water flow.
DLWC	NSW Department of Land and Water Conservation (now part of DPI)
DoP	NSW Department of Planning (now DP&I).
DP&I	NSW Department of Planning and Infrastructure (formerly DUAP, DIPNR and DoP)
Drainage	Natural or artificial means for the interception and removal of surface or subsurface water.
Driveway	A defined area for vehicles to travel between a carriageway and a property adjacent or near to the road.
DUAP	NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning (now DP&I)
E	
Earthworks	All operations involved in loosening, excavating, placing, shaping and compacting soil or rock.
Ecology	The relationship between living things and the environment.
Ecosystem	A functional unit of energy transfer and nutrient cycling in a given place. It includes all relationships within the biotic community and between the biotic components of the system.
ECRTN	NSW Environmental Criteria for Road Traffic Noise.
Edge effects	A change in species composition, physical conditions or other ecological factors at the boundary between two ecosystems or the ecological changes that occur at the boundaries of ecosystems (including changes in species composition, gradients of moisture, sunlight, soil and air temperature, wind speed and other factors).
EEC	Endangered ecological community. An ecological community identified by relevant legislation that is likely to become extinct or is in immediate danger of extinction.
ENMM	Roads and Maritime Environmental Noise Management Manual.
Environment	All aspects of the surroundings of humans, whether affecting any human as an individual or in his or her social groupings (from EP&A Act).
EP&A Act	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> (NSW).
EP&A Regulation	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000</i> (NSW).
EPA	NSW Environment Protection Authority (formerly part of DECCW, now part of OEH).
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Commonwealth).
Ephemeral	Existing for a short duration of time.
EPL	Environment Protection Licence.
ESA	Environmental Site Assessment
ESCP	Erosion and sediment control plan.
Estuary	The mouth or lower course of a river in which the current meets the sea's tide.
Off-ramp	A short section of road which allows vehicles to enter or exit a highway.

Term	Meaning
F	
Facies	The character of a rock expressed by its formation, composition, and fossil content.
Fault	A planar fracture or discontinuity in a body of rock.
Flow Regime	A flow regime describes the changes in a rivers flow across the course of a year.
Fluvial	Relating to or found in a river.
FM Act	NSW <i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i> .
Footprint	The extent of impact that a development makes on the land.
FWCF	Freshwater Wetlands on Coastal Floodplains
G	
GDE	Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems.
Geofabrics	Permeable material that separates water from particulates.
Geomorphology	The study of the physical features of the surface of the earth and their relation to its geological structures.
Geotextile	A synthetic, permeable cloth designed to be buried under the ground often used for soil strengthening or drainage purposes.
GGBF	Green and Golden Bell Frog
GHG	Greenhouse gas
Grade	1. The rate of longitudinal rise (or fall) with respect to the horizontal expressed as a percentage or ratio. 2. To trim or smooth an earth, gravel or other surface using a grader or similar implement.
Grade separated facility	Unlike a standard grade separated interchange which has full length on-ramps and off-ramps, a grade separated facility has deceleration lanes to a connecting road that links to an overpass or underpass. Grade separated facilities have been used along the Pacific Highway and are informally referred to as Type S interchanges.
Grade separation	The separation of road, rail or other traffic so that crossing movements at intersections are at different levels. Opposite to at-grade.
Greenhouse gas (GHG)	Greenhouse gases are those gases which reduce the loss of heat from the earth's atmosphere by absorbing infrared radiation. Six greenhouse gases are regulated by the Kyoto Protocol: Carbon dioxide (CO ₂), Methane (CH ₄), Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆). The emissions of greenhouse gases are reported in carbon dioxide equivalents (see above).
Groundwater	Water that is held in the rocks and soil beneath the earth's surface.
Grubbing	The removal of roots or stumps from below ground level.
H	
Habitat	The place where a species, population or ecological community lives (whether permanently, periodically or occasionally). Habitats are measurable and can be described by their flora and physical components.
Haul road	A designated road, often temporary, used for moving materials (often used when new infrastructure is being constructed).

Term	Meaning
Heavy vehicle	A heavy vehicle is classified as a Class 3 vehicle (a two axle truck) or larger, in accordance with the Austroads Vehicle Classification System.
Holocene	The time period from 11,500 years to present.
HIP	Heritage Interpretation Plan.
Hydrocarbon	Any organic compound — gaseous, liquid or solid — consisting only of carbon and hydrogen.
Hydrology	The study of rainfall and surface water runoff processes.
Hydromulching	A procedure to establish grass over a large area. A mixture of grass seed, chopped straw and fertiliser is sprayed over the area to be grassed.
Hydroseeding	Broadcasting of seed under pressure by spraying a slurry of water, seed and fertiliser in addition to mulch, binder and a green dye.
Hyporheic	The zone where surface water intersects and interacts with groundwater.
I	
ICNG	Interim Construction Noise Guideline.
ILGW	Illawarra Lowlands Grassy Woodland
Impact	Influence or effect exerted by a project or other activity on the natural, built and community environment.
INP	NSW Industrial Noise Policy.
Interchange	A grade separation of two or more roads with one or more interconnecting carriageways.
Intersection at-grade	An intersection where carriageways cross at a common level.
Intrusive noise	An environmental noise source that may cause annoyance.
ISEPP	<i>State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007.</i>
J	
Junction	A place where two or more roads meet.
L	
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council.
Landscape	1. A tract of land. 2. A prospect or piece of scenery or land which may include villages, towns, cities and infrastructure.
Landscape character.	The aggregate of built, natural and cultural aspects that make up an area and provide a sense of place. Includes all aspects of a tract of land – built, planted and natural topographical and ecological features.
Lane	A portion of the carriageway allotted for the use of a single line of vehicles.
Left-in / left-out	Restricted turning movements for vehicles entering and leaving the highway. Only left hand turns would be permitted due to the central median barrier to prevent conflicting traffic movements.
LEP	Local environmental plan.
Leachate	Water that has percolated through a solid and has leached out some of the constituents.
LGA	Local government area.
Lithology	General physical characteristics of a rock.

Term	Meaning
Littoral	Of, relating to, or situated on the shore of the sea or a lake.
LoS	Level of service. A qualitative measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream and their perception by motorists and/or passengers.
Lot	A parcel of land defined by measurement as a lot in a deposited plan (DP) or as a Crown portion or allotment.
M	
Macrophytes	Macrophytes are aquatic plants that can be seen with the naked eye. They can grow below, within or on top of the water.
Median	The central reservation which separates carriageways from traffic travelling in the opposite direction.
Midblock	A general location on a road between two intersections.
MUSIC	Model for Urban Stormwater Improvement Conceptualisation
MVKT	Million vehicle kilometres travelled.
N	
NCA	Noise Catchment Areas.
NHMRC	National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia
NOHC	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants.
NML	Noise Management Levels.
Notifiable weed	A noxious weed that is classified as a Class 1, 2 or 5 under the <i>Noxious Weed Act 1993</i> .
NOW	NSW Office of Water
Noxious weeds	A weed declared to be a noxious under section 7 of the <i>Noxious Weed Act 1993</i> .
NPW Act	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>
NPWS	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (now OEH).
NSW	New South Wales.
O	
OEH	NSW Office of Environment and Heritage.
OCPs	Organochlorine pesticides.
Off-ramp	A ramp by which one exits a limited-access highway.
On-ramp	A ramp by which one enters a limited-access highway.
OPPs	Organophosphorus pesticides.
Overtaking lane	An auxiliary lane provided to allow for slower vehicles to be overtaken. Line marked so that all traffic is initially directed into the left hand lane with the inner lane being used to overtake.
P	
PAH	Polyaromatic hydrocarbons.
Part 3A approvals (EP&A Act)	Major project approvals. Relates to the approval of a major project / critical infrastructure project under Part 3A of the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> (now repealed).
PASA	Potential Archaeologically Sensitive Areas.

Term	Meaning
PASS	Potential acid sulfate soils.
Pavement	The portion of a carriageway placed above the subgrade for the support of, and to form a running surface for vehicular traffic.
PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyls.
PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic Acid
PFOS	Perfluorooctane Sulfonate
pH	A measure of acidity or alkalinity of a solution, numerically equal to 7 for neutral solution, increasing with increasing alkalinity and decreasing with increasing acidity. Originally stood for the words potential of hydrogen.
Piezococone (electric cone)	Device used to test to determine subsurface stratigraphy for geotechnical and environmental site characterisation purposes.
Piezometer	Device used to measure the pressure of groundwater, or static pressure of a liquid.
PM	Particulate matter.
PM ₁₀	Particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter.
PMF	Probable maximum flood. Largest flood that could theoretically occur at a particular location and defines the extent of flood prone land (the floodplain).
POEO Act	NSW <i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i> .
Pollutant	Any measured concentration of solid or liquid matter that is not naturally present in the environment.
Proponent	The person or organisation that proposes carrying out the project or activity.
Proposal area	The proposal area extends from the junction of Schofields Lane and the Princes Highway, about 0.8 kilometres south of Berry (from the junction of Victoria Street and the Princes Highway), to the junction of Cambewarra Road and the Princes Highway, in Bomaderry. It includes the area that would be directly impacted by the proposal, including the upgraded highway, batters, cuttings, embankments, bridge access and construction pads, construction compound and stockpile sites, operational ancillary facility sites and construction and operational water quality basins.
R	
RAN	Royal Australian Navy.
RBL	Rating background level. The median value of the assessment background levels value for the period over all of the days measured. There is therefore an RBL value for each period — daytime, evening and night-time.
RCE	Riparian, Channel and Environmental.
Receptor/receiver	An environmental modelling term used to describe a map reference point where the impact is predicted. A sensitive receptor is a home, work place, school or other place where people spend some time. An elevated receptor is a point above ground level.
REP	Regional environmental plan. All regional environmental plans are now deemed State environmental planning policies.
RFEFCF	River-flat Eucalypt Forest on Coastal Floodplains
Riparian	Relating to the banks of a natural waterway.

Term	Meaning
RMS	Roads and Maritime Services of New South Wales.
RNP	NSW Road Noise Policy.
Road reserve	A legally defined area of land within which facilities such as roads, footpaths and associated features may be constructed for public travel.
Roads and Maritime	Roads and Maritime Services of New South Wales.
Roadside	The area from the edge of the carriageway to the boundary of the road reserve.
Roundabout	An intersection where all traffic travels in one direction around a central island.
RTA	Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW (now Roads and Maritime)
Run off	That part of the rainfall on a catchment which flows as surface discharge past a specified point.
S	
Saddle	A low point of a ridge connecting two peaks.
'Sandtrack'	An alternative route to the winding, hilly section of Princes Highway between Gerringong and Bomaderry (via Fern Street, Crooked River Road, Gerroa Road and Bolong Road).
SCC	Shoalhaven City Council.
SCID	Stored Chemical Information Database
Scour	The erosion of material by the action of flowing water.
SCRS	South Coast Regional Strategy.
Section 170 register	A register established in accordance with section 170 of the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> to record all heritage items in the ownership or under control of Roads and Maritime (or other state government agency).
Section 90 permit	An Aboriginal impact heritage permit issued by OEHL under s.90 of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> .
Sediment	Material, both mineral and organic, that is being or has been moved from its site of origin by the action of wind, water or gravity and comes to rest either above or below water level.
Sediment/Sedimentation basin	An area where runoff water is ponded to allow sediment to be deposited.
Sediment trap	A structure or barrier designed to trap sediment in run-off before it enters the stormwater system, channels or streams.
Sedimentation	Deposition of sediment usually by water.
Select material zone (SMZ)	A road is broken up into a number of specified layers. The top layers are classified as 'base' and 'sub base' layers. The next level down is classified as a 'select zone' and the next layer below' (SMZ), which is a selection of material from the site that has higher strength qualities. The 'upper zone of formation' (UZF), includes the 'select material'.
SEPP	State environmental planning policy.
Shared path	A pathway used for both cyclists and pedestrians, usually located on the side of the road.
Shoulder	The portion of the carriageway beyond the traffic lanes adjacent to and flush with the surface of the pavement.
SICPH CL	Southern Illawarra Coastal Plain and Hinterland Cultural Landscape.

Term	Meaning
Sight distance	The distance measured along the carriageway over which objects of defined height are visible to a driver whose eyes are at a specified height above the pavement surface level.
Signalised	With traffic signals, such as traffic lights.
SIS	Species impact statement.
Site compound	Area enclosing construction machinery, stockpiles, site offices and other ancillary facilities.
Soft Soils	Soft soils generally occur in low lying areas or flood plains and have limited resistance to loads.
SOHI	Statement of Heritage Impact.
Span	The distance between the centres of adjacent supports of a bridge.
Spoil	Surplus excavated material.
Sterilisation of land	The project severs a property into fragments of a size or shape that causes the existing land use to become unviable. This would result in a change in land use.
Stock underpass	A structure to permit the passage of stock beneath a road.
Stockpile	Temporarily stored materials such as soil, sand, gravel and spoil/waste.
SRCMA	Southern Rivers Catchment Management Authority.
Super T	A type of precast concrete bridge girder.
Surface water	Water flowing or held in streams, rivers and other wetlands in the landscape.
Swale	A shallow, grass-lined drainage channel.
SWL	Sound Power Level.
SWMP	Soil and Water Management Plan.
Syncline	A ridge-shaped fold of stratified rock in which the strata slope upward from the crest.
T	
TAGG	Transport Authorities Greenhouse Group.
Taxa	Groups or categories, at any level, in a system for classifying plants or animals.
tCO ₂ -e	Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent
TEC	Threatened Ecological Communities
Terrestrial	Living or growing on land (ie a terrestrial plant or animal).
Terrestrial ecology	Flora and fauna whose habitat on land as opposed to in water, or on the ground as opposed to on another plant.
Threatened	As defined under the <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i> , a species, population or ecological community that is likely to become extinct or is in immediate danger of extinction.
Thrust	A type of fault where rocks of a lower stratigraphic position are pushed up and over higher strata.
Tie-in point	A location where the highway connects with the local road network or a location where the upgraded highway connects with immediately adjacent sections of highway.

Term	Meaning
TMP	Traffic Management Plan.
TPH	Total petroleum hydrocarbon.
Tributary	A river or stream flowing into a larger river or lake.
TSC Act	NSW <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i> .
TSP	Total Suspended Particulates.
Turbidity	A measure of light penetration through a water column containing particles of matter in suspension.
U	
Underpass	A grade separation where the subject carriageway passes under an intersecting carriageway (or railway). A tunnel constructed for the use of pedestrians, cyclists, fauna and/or stock under the carriageway.
Unsignalised	Without traffic signals, such as traffic lights.
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
V	
Verge	That portion of the formation not covered by the carriageway, the median or the footpath.
VMP	Vegetation Management Plan.
Volcanoclastic	Particulate aggregate, in which most fragments have been deposited by volcanic eruption
VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds
W	
WARR Act	<i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001</i> .
Water table	The surface of saturation in an unconfined aquifer at which the pressure of the water is equal to that of the atmosphere.
Waterway	Any flowing stream of water, whether natural or artificially regulated (not necessarily permanent).
Wetland	A swamp or marsh in which the soil is frequently or permanently saturated with water, or under water.
WHO	World Health Organisation
WONS	Weeds of National Significance